

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1 1. A method, comprising:
2 generating an optical transmit signal in response to an electrical transmit signal;
3 coupling the optical transmit signal into a single communication link for
4 transmission there over;
5 receiving an optical receive signal from the single communication link, the optical
6 receive signal having a same communication wavelength as the optical transmit signal;
7 and
8 generating an electrical receive signal in response to the received optical receive
9 signal.

1 2. The method of claim 1 wherein coupling the optical transmit signal into the
2 single communication link comprises coupling the optical transmit signal into a single
3 optical waveguide and wherein receiving the optical receive signal from the single
4 communication link comprises receiving the optical receive signal from the single optical
5 waveguide.

1 3. The method of claim 2 wherein the optical transmit signal is generated during
2 a transmit interval and wherein the optical receive signal is received during a receive
3 interval, the transmit interval and the receive interval alternating back and forth.

1 4. The method of claim 3, further comprising switchably coupling the electrical
2 receive signal to a trans-impedance amplifier during the receive interval.

1 5. The method of claim 4, further comprising switchably coupling a signal driver
2 to a diode during the transmit interval, the signal driver supplying the electrical transmit
3 signal, the diode generating the optical transmit signal during the transmit interval.

1 6. The method of claim 5, further comprising forward biasing the diode during
2 the transmit interval to generate the optical transmit signal and reverse biasing the diode
3 during the receive interval to generate the electrical receive signal in response to the
4 received optical receive signal.

1 7. The method of claim 3, further comprising transitioning between the receive
2 interval and the transmit interval to maintain a short communication latency.

1 8. The method of claim 3, further comprising adjusting a bit-rate of the electrical
2 transmit signal and the optical transmit signal to maintain a link integrity across the
3 optical waveguide with a remote transceiver at a maximum bit-rate.

1 9. The method of claim 2 wherein the optical transmit signal and the optical
2 receive signal simultaneously propagate along the single optical waveguide in opposite
3 directions.

1 10. The method of claim 9, further comprising isolating the electrical receive
2 signal from the electrical transmit signal with an echo cancellation circuit.

1 11. The method of claim 9 wherein generating the optical transmit signal
2 comprises directly modulating a diode and wherein receiving the optical receive signal
3 comprises receiving the optical receive signal with the diode.

1 12. The method of claim 9 wherein generating the optical transmit signal
2 comprises directly modulating a laser diode and wherein receiving the optical receive
3 signal comprises receiving the optical receive signal with a P-I-N diode.

1 13. The method of claim 9 wherein generating the optical transmit signal
2 comprises modulating a continuous wave beam with an electro-absorption modulator and
3 wherein receiving the optical receive signal comprises receiving the optical receive signal
4 with a P-I-N diode.

1 14. A half-duplex transceiver, comprising:
2 an optical semiconductor device (“OSD”) to generate an optical transmit signal
3 having a first wavelength for transmission along a communication link and to receive an
4 optical receive signal having a second wavelength from the communication link, the OSD
5 to generate the optical transmit signal in response to an electrical transmit signal and to
6 generate an electrical receive signal in response to the optical receive signal;

7 a physical media driver (“PMD”) electrically coupled to the OSD, the PMD to
8 amplify the electrical receive signal during a receive mode and to drive the OSD with the
9 electrical transmit signal during a transmit mode; and
10 a data link device (“DLD”) electrically coupled to the PMD to switch the PMD
11 between the receive mode and the transmit mode.

1 15. The half-duplex transceiver of claim 14 wherein the OSD comprises:
2 an integral waveguide for optically coupling to the communication link and to
3 guide the optical receive signal and the optical transmit signal therein;
4 a diode formed within the integral waveguide to generate the optical transmit
5 signal in response to the electrical transmit signal and to generate the electrical receive
6 signal in response to the optical receive signal.

1 16. The half-duplex transceiver of claim 15 wherein the diode comprises a P-I-N
2 diode, the P-I-N diode to be forward biased during the transmit mode and to be reverse
3 biased during the receive mode.

1 17. The half-duplex transceiver of claim 15 wherein the OSD further comprises
2 one of a distributed feedback grating formed along the integral waveguide and distributed
3 Bragg reflectors formed within the integral waveguide on either side of the diode.

1 18. The half-duplex transceiver of claim 14 wherein the PMD comprises:
2 a receive amplifier to amplify the electrical receive signal during the receive
3 mode;

4 a signal driver to drive the OSD with the electrical transmit signal during the
5 transmit mode; and
6 a switch to switchably couple the OSD to the receive amplifier during the receive
7 mode and to switchably couple the OSD to the signal driver during the transmit mode.

1 19. The half-duplex transceiver of claim 14 wherein the DLD comprises:
2 a physical media access (“PMA”) device electrically coupled to the PMD to
3 recover a clock signal from the amplified electrical receive signal and to clock the
4 electrical transmit signal; and
5 a media access controller (“MAC”) electrically coupled to the PMA device and to
6 the PMD to switch the PMD between the receive mode and the transmit mode and to
7 buffer first data to transmit in the electrical transmit signal and to buffer second data
8 received in the electrical receive signal.

1 20. The half-duplex transceiver of claim 14 wherein the first wavelength and the
2 second wavelength are substantially equal.

1 21. The half-duplex transceiver of claim 14 wherein the DLD includes an
2 adjustable bit-rate circuit (“ABRC”) to adjust a bit-rate of the electrical transmit signal
3 and the optical transmit signal during the transmit mode.

1 22. The half-duplex transceiver of claim 21 wherein the ABRC includes a
2 variable voltage controlled oscillator.

1 23. An apparatus, comprising:

2 an optical semiconductor device (“OSD”), the OSD comprising:

3 an electro-optical conversion element to convert an optical receive
4 signal to an electrical receive signal and to convert an electrical transmit
5 signal to an optical transmit signal;

6 a bi-directional optical port optically coupled to the electro-optical
7 conversion element to simultaneously output the optical transmit signal and
8 input the optical receive signal;

9 an electrical transmit port electrically coupled to the electro-optical
10 conversion element to receive the electrical transmit signal; and

11 an electrical receive port electrically coupled to the electro-optical
12 conversion element to output the electrical receive signal and the electrical
13 transmit signal combined.

1 24. The apparatus of claim 23, further comprising a physical media device
2 (“PMD”), the PMD comprising:

3 a transmit driver electrically coupled to the electrical transmit port of the OSD to
4 drive the electro-optical conversion element with the electrical transmit signal; and

5 an echo cancellation circuit coupled to the electrical receive port of the OSD to
6 isolate the electrical receive signal from the electrical transmit signal.

1 25. The apparatus of claim 23 wherein the electro-optical conversion element
2 comprises:

3 an integral waveguide to optically couple to the bi-directional optical port and to
4 guide the optical receive signal and the optical transmit signal therein;
5 a laser diode formed within the integral waveguide to generate the optical transmit
6 signal in response to the electrical transmit signal; and
7 a P-I-N diode formed within the integral waveguide between the bi-directional
8 optical port and the laser diode, the P-I-N diode positioned to receive the optical receive
9 signal and to generate the electrical receive signal in response thereto.

1 26. The apparatus of claim 23 wherein the electro-optical conversion element
2 comprises:

3 an integral waveguide to optically couple to the bi-directional optical port and to
4 guide the optical receive signal and the optical transmit signal therein;
5 a laser diode formed within the integral waveguide to generate a constant wave
6 optical beam along the integral waveguide;
7 an electro-optical absorption modulator ("EAM") formed within the integral
8 waveguide between the bi-directional optical port and the laser diode, the EAM to
9 modulate the constant wave optical beam in response to the electrical transmit signal; and
10 a P-I-N diode formed within the integral waveguide between the bi-directional
11 optical port and the EAM, the P-I-N diode positioned to receive the optical receive signal
12 and to generate the electrical receive signal in response thereto.

1 27. The apparatus of claim 23 wherein the electro-optical conversion element is
2 coupled to convert the optical receive signal having a communication wavelength to the

3 electrical receive signal and to convert the electrical transmit signal to the optical transmit
4 signal having the same communication wavelength.

1 28. A communication system, comprising:

2 a first transceiver to convert an optical receive signal to an electrical receive
3 signal and to convert an electrical transmit signal to an optical transmit signal, the optical
4 receive signal having a same wavelength as the optical transmit signal;

5 a communication link optically coupled to the first transceiver to convey both the
6 optical receive signal and the optical transmit signal, the first transceiver to launch the
7 optical transmit signal into the communication link; and

8 a second transceiver optically coupled to the communication link, the second
9 transceiver to generate the optical receive signal and to launch the optical receive signal
10 into the communication link, the second transceiver to receive the optical transmit signal
11 and to convert the optical transmit signal to a second electrical receive signal.

1 29. The communication system of claim 28 wherein the communication link
2 comprises an optical fiber.

1 30. The communication system of claim 29 wherein the first and second
2 transceivers are configured to launch the optical receive signal and the optical transmit
3 signal into the optical fiber during mutually exclusive time intervals.

1 31. The communication system of claim 30 wherein the first and second
2 transceivers each include an adjustable bit-rate circuit to adjust bit-rates of the optical

3 receive signal and the optical transmit signal to maintain a link integrity across the optical
4 fiber at a maximum bit-rate.

1 32. The communication system of claim 30 wherein the first and second
2 transceivers each include a media access controller to adjust a length of a transmit
3 interval and to adjust a length of a receive interval to optimize data throughput across the
4 optical fiber.

1 33. The communication system of claim 29 wherein the first and second
2 transceivers are configured to launch the optical receive signal and the optical transmit
3 signal into the optical fiber such that the optical receive signal and the optical transmit
4 signal simultaneously counter propagate along the optical fiber.

1 34. The communication system of claim 32 wherein the first transceiver includes
2 an echo cancellation circuit to isolate the electrical receive signal from the electrical
3 transmit signal.

1 35. An apparatus, comprising:
2 an optical semiconductor device ("OSD"), the OSD comprising:
3 an integral waveguide to guide an optical receive signal and to guide
4 an optical transmit signal therein;
5 a diode formed within the integral waveguide to generate the optical
6 transmit signal in response to an electrical transmit signal and to generate an
7 electrical receive signal in response to the optical receive signal;

8 a bi-directional optical port optically coupled to the integral waveguide
9 to simultaneously output the optical transmit signal and input the optical
10 receive signal; and
11 a bi-directional electrical port electrically coupled to the diode to
12 conduct the electrical transmit signal and the electrical receive signal.

1 36. The apparatus of claim 35, further comprising:
2 a transmit driver electrically coupled to drive the diode with the electrical transmit
3 signal;
4 an echo cancellation circuit electrically coupled to isolate the electrical receive
5 signal from the electrical transmit signal; and
6 an interface to electrically couple the bi-directional electrical port of the OSD to
7 the transmit driver and to the echo cancellation circuit.

1 37. The apparatus of claim 36 wherein the echo cancellation circuit and the
2 transmit driver are components of a physical media device ("PMD").

1 38. The apparatus of claim 35 wherein the diode is coupled to convert the optical
2 receive signal having a communication wavelength to the electrical receive signal and to
3 convert the electrical transmit signal to the optical transmit signal having the same
4 communication wavelength.